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AWP JOURNAL EXAMINES WAGES, PRICES, POLICY

AU241641 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No. 7 Jul 86 p 43-53

[Sabah Hilmia article: "Let Us Further Refine the Use of Certain Economic Factors of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The party has always correctly gauged the role and importance of economic factors and the levers of our economic mechanism, and has accorded them the place they deserve, neither overestimating nor underestimating their use. Here is borne in mind, in accordance with the real conditions of our development, that "administrative management methods in production should also be combined better with economic management methods." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the 6th AWP Congress," p. 100) [passage omitted]

1. The more efficient use of wages according to the quantity and quality of production and of other incentives in the form of additional bonuses, constitutes an important dimension of the work of state and economic organs, both centrally and in the workplace, to increase the influence of this lever of the socialist economy in the performance of planned tasks as regards volume, quality, variety of production, and with the lowest possible cost per production unit.

Since wages constitute the principle means through which the working people meet their economic and cultural needs and since wages also express the basic economic relations between working people and society in the distribution of the products they themselves have made, the party has always considered pay as a matter of vital importance for the development of the economy and the life of the working people, as not simply a question of economic, administrative, and technical character but an issue with profound ideological, political, and social significance.

Our system of pay as a whole is well-constructed in such a way as to guarantee the material interests of working people in production. It takes into account the importance and difficulty of a job, its required level of qualification, the results attained in production, savings made in valuable resources, etc. So, for example, the hourly rates for mine workers are higher than for workers in building or agriculture. Similarly the pay scale for underground workers is higher than for surface workers, even where otherwise they are in the same category. All this aims to create the strongest links between a worker and the results of his labor, and also to encourage him materially to work in difficult sectors, and achieve planned targets in both quality and quantity.

But how do some cadres, specialists and other working people in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and ministries understand such questions of pay, and the system and character of wages as centrally laid down by the state?

Without denying successes in general, and the constant refinements which have been made, it is a fact that these matters are understood in a narrow sense, and in practice are underestimated by some managers, economists, and financial specialists. Since wages and forms of payment are centrally determined by the state, some cadres and economists think of these things as "immutable," and so it never crosses their mind to analyze, study, or examine with a critical eye the forms of pay and incentive which are used in the enterprises or cooperatives where they work, or in the range of enterprises of their particular administrative sector. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile there are others, "convinced" that the question of pay is a very delicate one of profound socioeconomic and ideopolitical significance, who find it easier to deal with matters of material and technical supply, auditing, and other routine matters, and who do not much fret over unearthing the causes of failures to realize fully the production plan, or high rates of waste, or qualities of production which do not meet the levels laid down in their plans and contrasts; and so they do not stop to consider whether some shortcoming in the kind and method of pay in the enterprise where they work might be exerting an influence upon these underfulfillments.

Facts show ever more clearly that in some enterprises wages, work norms, or incentives in the form of bonuses do not act as proper stimuli for increasing production in volume, variety, and especially quality. And there are also cases where pay is awarded where it is undeserved, or the planned funds for wages are overspent without the justification of higher production. [passage omitted]

It is important that the refinement of the wage system and its correct application be used to encourage positive tendencies for the total and regular realization of planned production targets, to encourage labor where the interests of the people and the fatherland have the most need, to stimulate work in difficult and key sectors of the economy, and in sectors which carry great weight in increasing the independent operation of our socialist economy, and which are of great importance for exports. Important here are the measures being applied to adjust the forms of payment for underground oil and mineral workers, to encourage through pay workers who surpass production targets in chrome and oil, and brigades with high yields in agriculture, etc. Last year considerable success in this direction was shown by the "Todo Manco" chrome mine in Bulqize, whose success in fulfilling its plan, especially in quality, is partly attributable to the refinement of its wage system, linking pay specifically to the mineral quality produced. [passage omitted]

2. The more productive use of our system and mechanism of pricing is another way in which financial and economic thinking must apply itself more to the better operation of this economic lever in the service of realizing all planned targets.

Pricing, as an important economic factor which expresses in a planned way the quantity of social labor performed to produce goods, is used as an important means to efficiently manage and control our socialist economy, to distribute and redistribute the national income, and to harmonize various interests, and also as an incentive to improve the quality and range of production, to ensure the normal and stable movement of money, and to harmonize supply and demand in a planned way. It is a fact that as a result of the centralized price policy operating in our country, and despite the pressures exerted by the economic and financial crises which have enveloped capitalist, bourgeois, and revisionist countries, prices in our country have remained stable and have in no instance been subjected to the spontaneous operation of market laws.

It is understandable that, as a consequence of the dynamic development of our socialist economy, the variety and quality of products has risen. And so the range of prices has risen too. Meanwhile we have refined the use of this factor as a means to encourage higher production in quantity and quality. Particularly noticeable have been the improvements in prices for the delivery of cereals, tobacco, cotton, sunflowers, early tomatoes, etc. The differentiation of meat prices according to the kind and weight of the animal, where this regulation has been understood correctly, has encouraged the delivery of livestock for slaughter weighing well above the norm, and has had a beneficial effect upon raising meat production and increasing the incomes of producers.

But, despite these successes, there are still some issues in the definition and implementation of pricing policy which are not considered as a whole and which are thought of by some management and economic bodies as purely technical matters, to be dealt with solely by specialists and specialist bodies. As a result, problems dealing with the setting and implementation of prices are not followed up and analyzed dynamically, alongside other economic and financial indicators in production, and in close connection with them. And so it is common that the price factor fails to play the part it should in encouraging higher production in quantity, quality, and variety. For example, the present prices for agricultural products, such as beans, potatoes, etc., do not arouse the interest of agricultural cooperatives in developing their production faster. As a result, their production has not only not risen in recent years, but it has stagnated and in some districts even fallen in comparison with earlier years.

To eliminate some shortcomings in price setting, and to use this instrument more fruitfully, attention must be drawn to certain main areas.

Hitherto, in theory, the prices set by the state for the purchase of agriculture and dairy products have relied principally upon the average production costs on "land of medium and low fertility." Of course, this has brought a number of positive advantages, but also some disadvantages. For instance, this has been one of the reasons some highland agriculture cooperatives, mainly with land of low fertility, have been unable to renew their resources through their own financial means. A positive result has been the differentiation according to zone of the state's purchase prices for some important agricultural products, such as cereals. But this measure only solves the problem to a limited extent, because this price differentiation is not extended, and cannot be extended, to all agricultural and dairy products. For these reasons, and bearing in mind the current tasks and prospects set before working people in agriculture by the party, to harmonize ever more closely intensive with extensive development, and to encourage the wide use of land of low fertility to raise agricultural and dairy production, it will be necessary to discuss theoretically and then to apply in practice the setting of agricultural prices on the basis of the yield and production costs of land of low fertility. Of course, alongside this, measures must be considered for the correct allocation of different quotas to agricultural cooperatives with favorable conditions, further adjusting the instruments of financial regulation.

The presence of this principle of planned price setting in agriculture will influence the further growth of the active role of pricing policy in the service of the fulfillment of tasks in raising agricultural and dairy production as a whole, and especially toward increased production and incomes for agricultural cooperatives in hilly and mountainous regions, as well as reduce the differentials that exist today between the daily wage rates in the cooperative sector.

Setting agricultural prices on the basis of the yields and production costs of land of low fertility is not merely a subjective ambition, but an important demand of the objective laws of socialism. For as long as the area of highly fertile land is limited, and as long as society still requires produce from land of poor quality, it will be necessary to consider more closely the enactment of concrete measures to stimulate production on land of low fertility, especially in our country, where the area of cultivable land per capita is very small.

Secondly, pricing can and must be further adjusted in the area of planned price setting for products of the mineral extracting industry, including copper.

Analysis and practice both show that in developing our mining industry we have used and will continue to use sources with poor seams and a low content of useful minerals, which also involves heavy expenditure. And as long as the plan anticipates the exploitation of these seams with low mineral content, then the price-setting mechanism must help their rational exploitation more than it does today, to encourage a further increase in production.

Among other things, this demands that the prices set for products of the mineral extraction industry should reflect not the average costs in advanced divisions of the sector, as is done with industrial products in general, but the costs of the particular source. At the same time it would be more correct for the planned price for these products to include in its calculations the price in foreign currency at which these products are exported, or the foreign currency price at which they are imported, i.e., to consider the international price too, where the export or import of these products is concerned. We stress this aspect of the matter, because from time to time the domestic wholesale price expressed in our currency does not correctly or precisely reflect the value of the mineral products, and can in some cases even discount it, so that a mistaken picture can emerge that a particular branch is not only not creating resources of accumulation for new investment, but is not even ensuring its own maintenance, or is even supposedly running at a loss from the financial standpoint. But in fact this is not the case, since some products which are considered loss-making, such as coal, if reckoned in foreign currency, emerge as economically viable.

Thirdly, prices can be used better as a tool in the hands of the state for the planned harmonization of supply and demand. Hitherto prices have played a satisfactory role thanks to the correct economic policies devised and applied by the party. But in this field, too, there is room to adjust prices, especially in the cases of some goods and classes of goods which are in some cases not sold and merely fill warehouses, or other goods which are sold without properly appearing on the market. The point is that although we are always maintaining the correct policy of stable prices, this policy must not be understood and considered as an unchangeable price list forever, leaving no room for partial maneuver.

To eliminate these instances it would be appropriate, in centrally planning and setting prices for industrial and agricultural products, to bear more in mind the level of production, i.e. the supply, and the purchasing power of the populace, i.e. the demand. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that by changing socioeconomic conditions, prices cannot remain fixed and unchanged forever, or they may cause a slowdown in production. Here we could move faster to improve price levels, either by increasing the purchase price, as in the case of certain agricultural prices such as beans and onions, where planned yields have not been achieved for some years in a row; or in reducing the prices of certain items of general consumption, such as certain articles produced by the plastics industry. The point is that the policy of price stability must not be taken as something metaphysical, nor identified with a policy of fixed prices. Otherwise the role of prices in harmonizing supply and demand would be limited, and have undesirable consequences for the economy and the market.

3. The active role of financial bodies, of currency and credit, as the party has instructed, can be further increased through the strict application of existing provisions, and through the further refinement of financial mechanisms and budgetary policy.

The most important reason for increasing the active role of financial bodies is the consistent implementation of the Marxist-Leninist principle of democratic centralism, establishing a direct relationship between the two sides of this principle in the field of finances and budgetary policy. [passage omitted]

The time has also come to make adjustments in the field of budgetary policy, i.e., in the relations between the state budget and the budgets of the district people's councils. So, for example, we may reconsider the distribution of the state income into income of a national character and income in the hands of the district people's councils in implementing the budget. This will help the districts to devote their sum of budget expenditures to fulfill planned incomes better. Such an improvement would serve to increase the interest of the district people's councils in the implementation of the budget plan at district level.

Basic investments have risen, and will rise further in the 5-year period which has just begun. Considerable sums in material and financial resources will be spent for this purpose. However, at present neither financial bodies nor the bank offer economically and financially well-argued solutions for the effective use of funds destined by the plan for basic investment, whether in the productive or nonproductive sectors. Financial bodies and the bank, at the planning stage and especially at the stage of implementing the plan and budget, must exercise stricter control over how investment funds are used, and must study more closely the results in industrial and agricultural production that are achieved through the use of the financial resources placed at the disposal of enterprises or agricultural cooperatives. To eliminate such instances where there is expenditure without increased production, the financial bodies and the bank must speak out on the subject of where and when investments should be made, and should not only control funds for investment, but should withdraw their financial support when they see that their funds are not used effectively or when overspending occurs. Important too is better cooperation than before between engineering and technical personnel, and economists and financial staff.

As is well known, we conduct trading and commercial relations with a number of capitalist and bourgeois-revisionist countries, where the objective laws of capitalism operate, and where the prices of the world capitalist market and so-called international socialist prices are in force, fluctuating spontaneously on the market, and where floating currency exchange rates also operate. So, refining those commercial relations with foreign countries that stem from the export and import of goods and from activities of a nonmercantile character is another important way in which the work of the trade organs and the bank must constantly be improved.

In this field, apart from the vital necessity of spreading information, and economic, financial, and monetary knowledge on a wide scale, we must also refine the mechanism of the exchange rate, whether for trade or nonmercantile activities. Of course, this also demands a deeper and more correct conception of the role and influence of the exchange rate of our currency in comparison with foreign currencies, especially the dollar and the ruble, always maintaining the principle of the state monopoly of foreign trade and foreign currency, and the socialist principle of our foreign trade. We are faced with the need for a more flexible and faster response of the rate of our currency to changes imposed by the rates of foreign currency on the exchange market, especially now when capitalist countries operate a monetary policy of floating exchange rates.

The problems of improving methods of economic management are complex, and so demand multifaceted study, exchange of opinion, experimentation, and concrete measures. From this point of view, the increase of the incentive role of socialist economic factors to fulfill and surpass production targets is a process that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, must be constantly under review as we keep track of changes occurring in the production process. In accordance with concrete circumstances, refinements must be made in the whole system of economic factors and instruments that the socialist state uses for the efficient management of the economy. But this demands research, study, and general analyses with the aim of increasing the incentive role of economic factors toward increasing production and constantly reducing the costs of production and turnover. In the light of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, "let us courageously carry out scientific experimentation in the field of refining the forms and methods of organization and management, led always by Marxist-Leninist principles."

ALIA, CARCANI GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU221916 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the Day of Liberation, the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, we convey to you, and through you to the Romanian people, warm greetings and best wishes for the progress and prosperity of your country.

May the traditional friendly relations between our two peoples develop continually .

ENERGY MINISTER HAMETAJ LEAVES FOR TURKEY

AU251110 Tirana ATA in English 0818 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 25 (ATA) -- The minister of energetics, Lavadosh Hametaj, who at the invitation of the Turkish minister of industry and trade, Cahita Aral, will attend the ceremony of the celebration of the 55th anniversary of the Izmir Fair, left for Turkey on August 24.

ATANASOV TALKS WITH AFGHAN PREMIER KESHTMAND

AU281837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] On 28 August Comrade Georgi Atanasov met Solton Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, who arrived in Bulgaria on a short and friendly visit. During their talk they reviewed the two countries' relations. It was noted with satisfaction that relations are developing along an ascending line in all areas.

Bulgaria expressed full support for Afghanistan's policy in defense of its independence and peaceful development, and against the actions of imperialism and counterrevolution. While reviewing the international situation, the Bulgarian side highly evaluated the role and efforts of the movement of the nonaligned countries for protecting and strengthening international security and peace, and for reconstructing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The two government leaders noted that now the main task is to preserve world peace, and stressed the broad possibilities for solving these vitally important issues revealed by the constructive, peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov gave a dinner in honor of the high-level guest.

ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH INDIAN MINISTER

AU281830 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 28 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today an Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Mrs Shiela Dikshit, state minister of parliamentary affairs of India.

The talks centered on the bilateral relations and on certain international issues.

It was noted that the relations between Bulgaria and India are developing successfully in all fields (political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural). The participants in the talks agreed that the two countries' economic potential would allow for a further broadening of the cooperation. The development of the bilateral relations is guaranteed by the common views of Bulgaria and India regarding the topical international problems; and their joint actions for the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

YORDANOV RETURNS FROM SRI LANKA, INDONESIA

AU281847 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, returned today from a visit to Sri Lanka and Indonesia. In Sri Lanka he met with President Junius Jayewardene; Mr Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Hurulle, minister of cultural affairs; Minister Wijeratne, chairman of the National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O.; and with other prominent politicians. The talks centered on the positive development of the relations between the two countries. During his visit to Indonesia, Mr Georgi Yordanov met with Vice President Gen. Umar Wirahadikusumah; Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Fuad Hassan, minister of education and culture; with the governor of the Bali Province and with other representatives of the country's political and cultural life. The participants in the talks discussed matters related to the further cooperation which would be to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of world peace.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS

AU281247 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The State Council has issued decrees on the following:

Boncho Penchev Mitev is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Venelin Todorov Kotsev is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Republic of Cuba.

Nikola Nenov Kikolov is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba.

Andrey Stefanov Takanyatsov is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Georgi Atanasov Borgov is appointed the PRB's extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Serafim Dimitrov Serafimov is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Georgi Petrov Fakaliev is appointed the PRB'S ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Angel Stefanov Todorov is released from the post of consul general of the PRB in Leningrad, USSR.

Ekaterina Yakob Marinova is appointed the PRB's consul general in Leningrad, USSR.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- The State Council relieves Mladen Nikolov Mladenov from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Argentina, and appoints Purvan Nikolov Chernev as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Argentina. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Aug 86 p 8 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET FORESTRY COOPERATION -- Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- More than 15 years the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria work together on the programme "Comprehensive Utilization of Wood Resources", says in an interview for KOOPERATIVNO SELO Mr Mihal Busygin, minister of the timber, pulp-and-paper and working industry of the U.S.S.R. He points out that the contract for techno-scientific cooperation signed in 1971, on this programme, will continue to be carried out in the 12th Five Year Plan period. The respective organizations will participate in the carrying out of 17 tasks on the development of new technologies and equipment in the sphere of mechanization and automation of timbering. These developments include problems of mountain timbering, wood cutting and production of wooden panels. In 1986-1987 joint production is planned of timbering machines with wide application and hydraulic equipment, produced in Bulgaria, whose experimental models are being tested at present in the U.S.S.R. [excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1150 GMT 20 Aug 86 AU]

INDOCHINA COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTED -- Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Hoang Trong Nhu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam, and Mr Kan Phum, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of Kampuchea, who presented him with the full text of the communique adopted at the 13th Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic held on August 17 and 18 this year in Hanoi and made additional elucidations. At the talks it was pointed out that Bulgaria supports the constructive proposals of the three Indochina countries for the normalization of the situation in Southeastern Asia by means of dialogue and for its turning into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 20 Aug 86 AU]

LUKANOV, POLISH PLANNING OFFICIAL -- Yesterday Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers. They examined the possibilities for expanding the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries. Wieslaw Bek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland, was also present at the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD291353 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received the Finnish Parliament delegation headed by its speaker, Erkki Topias Pystynen, in Prague Castle today. Also present was Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In a cordial talk, they highly appraised the friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland, and stressed both sides' interest in the further development of contacts and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural spheres. They noted with satisfaction that a substantial contribution is also being made by the legislative bodies of both countries to enhance and enrich a broad range of mutual contacts. In a discussion on some foreign political issues, they highlighted the importance of constructive dialogue between states with different social systems, and the efforts being made to create and consolidate an atmosphere of trust, security, and cooperation in international relations.

JOZEF LENART RECEIVES CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR

LD282306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Chim Nguon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Czechoslovakia, today in Bratislava. They highlighted the results attained in mutual relations between both states and fraternal parties and drew attention to opportunities for further intensifying cooperation and assistance in Cambodian national economic development.

HUSAK RECEIVES, AWARDS OUTGOING AFGHAN ENVOY

LD282301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak received Mohammad Sharif Karimzadah, ambassador plenipotentiary extraordinary of Afghanistan who is ending his diplomatic mission today at Prague Castle. He presented him with the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, third class, awarded for his personal contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

Comrade Gustav Husak thanked the Afghan ambassador for the deserving work with which he contributed to the deepening of relations between both countries during his period of office in Czechoslovakia and he wished him much success in further work.

WINTER WHEAT YIELDS 10-30 PERCENT BELOW 1985

AU271300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Engineer Frantisek Vrkoc, doctor of science, of the Plant Production Research Institute in Prague-Ruzyně: "Research Expert's Word on This Year's Grain Crops' Yields"]

[Excerpts] The results of the grain harvest to date intimate that weather, especially in the second half of the season, had an unfavorable influence on yields, above all in the low-lying areas. Therefore the yields are lower and in some places also smaller than estimated as late as July.

The preliminary assessment of the yields to date from accurate field experiments carried out by our institute and the experimental stations of the Plant Production Research Institute in Bohemia and in Moravia at small-size plots indicates that, compared with last year, the reduced yields in most varieties of winter wheat are proportionate at these experimental lots employing meticulous agrotechnology to those in the surrounding practice [okolni praxe]. Reduced yields fluctuate roughly between 10 percent (in higher-lying areas) and 30 percent (in low-lying areas). Thus, this means that the reduction of yields is almost totally the reflection of the course of the weather situation, which negatively affected the yields of our chief cereal -- winter wheat. Thus, compared with the state of affairs in the past 10 years, a situation has occurred in which the majority of our regions did not achieve optimal values in any of the three yield components -- the number of ears of grain per area, the number of grains in an ear, and in the weight of 1,000 grains. [passage omitted]

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND BRATISLAVA FESTIVAL

LD291001 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A festive gathering of the workers and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region took place in Bratislava today to mark the 42d anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. Ivan Miartan reports:

The participants in the festive gathering which began at 1600 in the Bratislava House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement welcomed members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR Government; along with Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the party's regional committee; and Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. Also present were representatives of our political and social life as well as representatives of consultates in Bratislava. After the anthems of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union were played, Eugen Truzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, addressed the gathering.

Truzo emphasized that the Slovak national uprising had been an historic turning point, leading to the start of the national and democratic revolution in liberated Czechoslovakia. On its battle flag this uprising inscribed the principles of equality and equal opportunity in building the new Czechoslovakia. It is an historical fact, said Comrade Turzo, that the fifth underground leadership of the CPSL, made up of Comrades Smidke, Husak, and Novemesky, created a united resistance center according to the communist concept. In this way Czechoslovakia began to move down the path toward becoming a progressive and socialist state, the path of close cooperation with the world's first socialist country and as a member of the family of the rising socialist community. This fact must be considered as the key and most important internal and international significance of the Slovak national uprising. At present, fulfilling our revolutionary legacy, Comrade Turzo emphasized, means consistently implementing the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress for speeding up the economic and social development of society by way of all-round intensification of our national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress, international cooperation with the CEMA member-states, securing further growth of the standard of living of our people, improving the system of planning and management, strengthening socialist legality everywhere, and heightening work discipline. A reliable guarantee of the security of our socialist homeland, comrade Turzo said in closing, is the unity of our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. In this way also we fulfil the revolutionary legacy of the Slovak national uprising.

The festive gathering of the workers and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region ended with the signing of the Internationale.

BRIEFS

IRAQI ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- Tariq Ahmed al-Marof, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the CSSR, has left the CSSR for good. He was seen off at the airport by Jan Nedorost, deputy head of the diplomatic protocol of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

ALGERIAN MOJAHEDIN DELEGATION -- A delegation of the National Organization of Algerian Mojahedin, headed by its general secretary (Jusuf Jalavi), arrived in the CSSR on 25 August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters. "The two parties will exchange experience from the activity of the organizations and views on the current international situation with stress on the Middle East and North African region, and will discuss the possibilities of further deepening their cooperation." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 86 2 AU]

JOINT VENTURE WITH DENMARK -- An agreement between the TELSÅ concern and the [Danish] SENETEK company was signed in Aarhus, Denmark, on 19 August. A joint enterprise -- the TESSER -- is being set up in Prague on its basis, which will devote itself to the development, production, and marketing of products for clinical laboratory diagnostics and biotechnology. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PLANNING, MANAGEMENT SEMINAR -- A 4-day international seminar, which began in Bratislava on 19 August, is devoted to the perfection of the planning system and of the management of the national economy. The seminar, which is attended by directors of economic research institutes of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, the GDR, Polish, the USSR, AND Czechoslovak planning agencies, "will assess the results achieved to date and determine perspectives of the cooperation of the research institutes of the CEMA countries." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

NUCLEAR RESEARCH -- An international symposium of laboratories carrying out joint research in relativist nuclear physics is being held at the mathematical-physical department of the Prague Charles University on 25-28 August. This new discipline of physics studies the processes in which a collision occurs between nuclear cores and cores accelerated to very high energy [as published]. The meeting is being attended by representatives of 18 laboratories of universities and scientific institutes of the USSR, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Mongolia, Yugoslavia, and the CSSR. They will assess the results achieved during research and plan new experiments. The cooperating laboratories are making use of the high technology of the United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, BELGIUM'S SPITAELS DISCUSS GLOBAL ISSUES

LD281748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Thursday a delegation from the Francophone Socialist Party of Belgium led by President Guy Spitaels. The two politicians had an exchange of views on the current international situation and policy of the two parties.

Erich Honecker and Guy Spitaels concurred in noting that in view of the danger of a nuclear inferno, the preservation of peace has become an indispensable precondition for the further existence and development of human civilization. In the present aggravated international situation there is therefore no more important task than to bring about a switch to disarmament and detente. This required the cooperation of all forces of reason and realism. This requires the cooperation of all forces and reason and realism. The active commitment of all states, both large and small, and all parties and social organizations in order to contribute to the prevention of a nuclear war, settle conflicts by political means and replace confrontation with cooperation.

The two politicians stressed that in the nuclear age, a new way of thinking and acting must prevail in East-West relations. Peace and security could not be guaranteed against each other, but rather with one another. The two parties, it was underlined, therefore supported every initiative which contributes to an improvement in the international situation.

Erich Honecker and Guy Spitaels expressed the hope that the Soviet-American negotiations will soon lead to effective results which will halt the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space.

In this connection they had a high assessment of the worldwide efforts to achieve a moratorium on nuclear tests and underlined that all progress in this sphere must be accomplished by corresponding verification measures. They praised the renewed extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium. It was now of the greatest importance to conclude a comprehensive test ban agreement as soon as possible.

Guy Spitaels assessed the joint initiative of the SED and SPD for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, including international verification measures, as a contribution to reducing tensions and mistrust in Europe.

In the interests of security and detente on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, Erich Honecker and Guy Spitaels spoke out in support of new forms of political, economic and scientific, technical cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe, in environmental protection, in the sphere of culture, the education and health service and other issues.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the two parties are developing well. This was an expression of the fact that, regardless of ideological differences, they have common interests in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

Erich Honecker briefed the Belgian guests about the wideranging efforts and achievements of the GDR working people in resourcefully implementing the decision of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed at the welfare of the people and peace preservation.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Guy Spitaels explained his party's active work for peace and disarmament, particularly for a balanced reduction of the medium-range missiles in Europe and against the stationing of chemical weapons in Belgium and the whole of Central Europe.

The highest representatives of the two parties expressed their interest in continuing their exchange of experiences and views. They regarded this as a positive contribution to the further development of relations between the GDR and Belgium.

The friendly meeting at the SED Central Committee was attended by, on the SED side: Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee international relations department; on the Francophone Socialist Party of Belgium side: Claude Bochu, advisor to the president on international questions; Michel van den Abeele, college professor.

The same day Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil also met Guy Spitaels. The two sides stressed their fundamental interest in the further development and unhindered expansion of economic relations between the GDR and Belgium. They assessed the stable economic, industrial and technical cooperation as an important contribution to the realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence and underlined the need to further promote them in the interests of peace and to mutual benefit.

BOEHME, EGYPT'S FATHI MUHAMMAD 'ALI HOLD TALKS

LD281657 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation led by Egyptian Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali is visiting the GDR at the invitation of GDR Minister of Higher and Vocational Training Prof H.C. Hans-Joachim Boehme.

The two ministers analyzed the results of cooperation in the sphere of higher education and praised the level of development reached, above all the wide-ranging relations between the universities of the two countries. They spoke out in favor of a further intensification of cooperation, particularly in the spheres of cadre training and qualification as well as research.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

LD281405 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) -- Agreements on the expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia were signed today by the chairmen of the joint economic committee, GDR Vice Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Addis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee and deputy commissioner of the Ethiopian Planning Commission.

The eighth session of the joint economic committee took place in Berlin 25-28 August. It was noted during this session that GDR-Ethiopian relations have gotten stronger and better and that trade has increased.

The two sides agreed to concentrate the future activity of the committee mainly on the development and equipping of agricultural development projects in Ethiopia in order to overcome the effects of drought and to stabilize the provision of food supplies. Other points stressed were the setting up, reequipping, and expansion of industrial enterprises for the gradual development and stabilization of a material-technical base for the Ethiopian economy and the conclusion of trade agreements whereby the GDR will import traditional Ethiopian agricultural products.

TISCH LAUDS CHEMICAL WORKERS ACHIEVEMENTS

LD281939 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] At a rally today the staff of the Schwarzeheide synthetics plant reviewed their top performance shifts. Within the framework of this initiative, the 6,000 chemical workers produced goods totaling an extra 4 million marks, and extended their plan lead to almost 3 days. This particularly benefits the construction industry, the chassis and vehicle building industry, the consumer good industry, and exports. FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch thanked the workers for their outstanding results and handed over to them a wall flag of the Council of Ministers and trade unions.

Agreement with the USSR peace program is being underlined a million times over, Harry Tisch said, through the consistently high performance at every work station; This manifests itself in the workers' multifarious activities to celebrate World Peace Day on 1 September in a worthy manner with top performances for strengthening the GDR. It is now a matter of using the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, particularly the key technologies, in an even better way for the successful realization of the main task and its unity of economic and social policy.

An open-minded and practical approach to these tasks effects the economy and results in advantages for the working people from every perspective.

Tisch on Nuclear Moratorium

LD281500 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] At a peace meeting in the Schwarzeheide synthetics plant this afternoon FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch praised the Soviet Union's disarmament initiatives. Especially as a result has again taken a step of historic importance, the speaker said. During the meeting held to mark the forthcoming World Peace Day, the chemical workers pledged more high performances in production. They described this as their contribution to the strengthening of socialism and thus of the preservation of peace.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN -- On 13 August Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received GDR Ambassador Kraft Bumbel for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker which were reciprocated by Babrak Karmal with equal cordiality. In the subsequent talks the interlocutors reaffirmed the wish to continue the relations between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation for the mutual benefit and, in the interest of the two peoples and states as well as of preserving world peace, to make them even more close and fruitful. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 86 p 4 AU]

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H U N G A R Y

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS DROUGHT REPORT

LD281703 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers heard the drought report of the under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and stated that certain regions of the country had been affected for a number of years. Besides cereals, autumn crops have also been damaged, such as maize, linear and mass fodders. There will be poorer yields of vegetable, fruit and vine. The drought damage does not affect public supply. Central measures to be taken to alleviate the aftermath of drought include easy-term credits and land tax reductions granted to large-scale farms affected most heavily.

FIGYELOE INTERVIEWS FINANCE MINISTER HETENYI

LD281926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] According to the minister of finance, it is of primary importance that next year the rate of growth of nominal wages should not exceed the rate of growth of enterprise incomes.

Istvan Hetenyi has told the economic weekly FIGYELOE that when enterprises' income production falls, this must also be felt in the employment of the workforce. The minister of finance also considers it very important that taxation for the budget should not increase more rapidly than the national income. The freezing of reduction of subsidies are necessary for this, but endeavors serving an increase of export capabilities still will be given priority. A change in the taxation system is also necessary to stop excessive taxation, said the minister of finance, but this cannot be realized next year.

Istvan Hetenyi also told FIGYELOE that the enterprises are distrustful vis-a-vis the central endeavors promoting the development of market influences. Despite that, the Hungarian economy can be more successful only if decisions are reached by the enterprises themselves, on the basis of economic analysis, if they do not await resolution from the organs of administration. Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi told a correspondent of the economic weekly FIGYELOE.

MAROTHY MEETS GDR'S HOLIDAYING KROLIKOWSKI

LD281730 Budapest MTI in English 1652 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) -- On Thursday Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in Budapest Werner Krolkowski, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, currently having his holidays in Hungary. They briefed each other, in a cordial comradely atmosphere, on the tasks of economic construction work in the two countries, and discussed topical issues related to economic cooperation between Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

MESSNER, OTHERS MEET USSR'S MURAKHOVSKIY

LD282002 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 28 -- Four days of Polish-Soviet talks on the development of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry wound up here today.

The talks were attended by a Soviet delegation headed by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the State Agri-Industrial Committee of the Soviet Union Vsevolod Murakhovskiy. The delegation is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish Government. The Polish side in the talks was headed by Vice Premier Jozef Koziol.

Sejm (parliament) speaker Roman Malinowski today received the Soviet guest. The sides touched upon issues linked to the hitherto development of cooperation in agriculture and the food processing industry. They pointed to the still existing possibilities of broadening and deepening it through tightening contacts between the enterprises and work crews of both states. The Sejm speaker referred to the cooperation between the Sejm and the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. [words indistinct]. He also briefed the guest on the collaboration which the United Peasants' party is developing with other peasants' parties and agricultural organizations from socialist states.

Also today Vsevolod Murakhovskiy was received by Premier Zbigniew Messner. The sides discussed issues of bilateral cooperation.

Following today's talks joint decisions were adopted regarding broadening the scientific, technological and economic ties between Poland and the Soviet Union within the framework of the food complex. An agreement was signed on the export of fruit and fresh and processed vegetables as well as flowers from Poland to the Soviet Union in the years 1986-1990 and in the long term till the year 2000.

The sides stated in the joint decisions that scientific and technological cooperation and the expanding commercial exchange within the food complex were bringing bilateral benefits. They stressed the need to support and enrich the forms of this collaboration. The joint efforts undertaken of late aimed at expanding contacts in the field of breeding new grain varieties, the exchange of farm production technology and the trade exchange in agri-industrial goods were positively assessed. At the same time the sides pointed to the still existing opportunities for broadening cooperation in bio-technology, in creating joint enterprises handling the transport and processing of fruit and vegetables and the production of pectins and dealing with oil mills, potato processing plants and plants producing ferments for dairies.

In line with an inter-governmental agreement the export of fresh fruit to the Soviet Union is to increase from 170 thousand tonnes this year to 300 thousand tonnes in 1990. This year Poland is to supply the Soviet Union with 27 thousand tonnes of fresh vegetables and 47 thousand tonnes in 1990.

After the agreement was signed Murakhovskiy told PAP, inter alia:

"One can say that this agreement creates the conditions for the development of integration within the framework of the CMEA and will contribute to the strengthening of the economy and serve the interests of the Soviet Union and Poland."

Jozef Koziol told PAP:

"We have conducted a joint evaluation and have stated a significant progress and large possibilities and prospects for further expanding cooperation in the field of trade exchange in agri-food products as well as in the field of scientific and technological progress, especially seed production and joint ventures in the form of the construction of new enterprises or mutual assistance in the development of the agri-food industry. The signed agreement realizes one of the main postulates of farmers concerning the long-term determination of tasks and the forms of action and influence on the stability of production and export."

AMBASSADOR WALTERS' VISIT TO EUROPE ASSESSED

LD281343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Zdzislaw Stankiewicz commentary]

[Text] The movement of U.S. Navy vessels in the Mediterranean is being accompanied not only by a fairly noisy propaganda campaign conducted from across the ocean, but also by a political campaign that has been transferred to the European Continent. The possible use of force against Libya must, after all, be justified somehow; so the arguments which are to convince the NATO allies are being brought to Europe by Vernon Walters, special envoy of the President, retired general, and permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations.

Walters is supposed to be bringing proof that Libya is preparing a wave of terrorist acts against U.S. diplomats and establishments throughout the Mediterranean region and Europe. However, it is very doubtful whether this evidence is genuine. Even British mass-circulation dailies, which usually express right-wing views, the DAILY EXPRESS and TODAY, adopt a skeptical attitude toward the U.S. accusations against Libya. The London TIMES, quoting circles close to the British Foreign Office, writes that the proposed visit by Ambassador Walters is a source of embarrassment to the government. No wonder: Mrs Thatcher's government has already been mixed up once in an adventurist operation conducted by the United States against Libya. The barbarous bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi by planes which took off from British territory not only brought death and destruction to those Libyan cities but also seriously worsened the international political atmosphere. The meeting scheduled for May between the Soviet foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state did not take place because of them. The next meeting is to take place in September. Could history repeat itself once again? It is hard to argue with those political observers who point out that the provocative actions against Libya prove, among other things, that there are certain forces in the United States who want to hamper the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS VIENNA IAEA SESSION

AU290937 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] PAP Vienna -- A special conference on the development of nuclear energy is continuing at the headquarters of the IAEA in Vienna, with the participation of about 500 experts representing over 50 countries and 20 national and international organizations.

The participants, together with journalists accredited to the conference, were shown a 15-minute Soviet documentary and animated film presenting the course and effects of the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

This film confirms the Soviet authorities' official version whereby the breakdown was the result of human error. It emerges from the film that the cooling system in the fourth reactor is undamaged. Let us recall that this system was shut down during an incompetently handled experiment with a turboreactor, which caused an uncontrolled temperature rise and, in consequence, an explosion of the reactor.

The conference participants stress that the use of nuclear energy carries with it a certain risk, nevertheless mankind cannot give up this energy sources right now. The conference chairman, Swiss scientist Rudolf Rometsch, said in this context that there is no civilization or life without risk, that this is the price of progress. R. Rometsch also expressed the view that mankind will not be able to abandon today's nuclear technology for at least 20 years.

Delegate Comments on Talks

AU290958 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview given by Stanislaw Rabiej, member of the Polish delegation to the Vienna IAEA session and deputy director of radiation protection affairs at the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection in Warsaw, to Lech Spratek in Warsaw, date not given: "A Desire for Accord Has Triumphed -- How International Experts on Nuclear Security Have Been Working;" first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] At IAEA headquarters in Vienna, representatives of 61 countries and the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as WHO, World Meteorological Organization, FAO, and regional organizations met in July and August in order to discuss problems of information concerning nuclear breakdowns. Dr Stanislaw Rabiej, member of the Polish delegation and deputy director of radiation protection affairs at the Warsaw Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection, speaks to a PAP journalist on this subject following his return from Vienna.

[Rabiej] This was a meeting of government experts aimed at formulating the texts of two international conventions: on early information about nuclear breakdowns whose effects could spread beyond the borders of the country concerned; and on help in the event of a breakdown or radiation threat.

[Spratek] What caused the specialists gathered in Vienna the greatest problem?

[Rabiej] All the countries interested in working out the aforementioned conventions took part in the conference. The most difficult matter was the scope of the convention on information concerning nuclear breakdowns. Here it was necessary to consider both the most effective way of protecting mankind against radiation caused by such a breakdown, and the security interests of the nuclear powers. In the end it was agreed that information on breakdowns in all types of nuclear premises will be released.

Therefore the duty was introduced to inform about breakdowns in any nuclear reactor and in premises functioning within the so-called nuclear fuel cycle -- from the extraction of uranium ore, via its processing and the production of nuclear fuel, right up to the processing of spent fuel. It was made a duty to inform about breakdowns connected with the transportation and storage of nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, as well as with the production, storage, use, and transportation of radioactive isotopes. It was also agreed to report breakdowns in all types of nuclear premises, civilian and military.

[Spratek] That is the first convention. And the second?

[Rabiej] The second governs the principles behind rendering aid both to the country where the breakdown occurred and to other countries affected by such a breakdown. In addition, this convention governs such matters as the repayment of costs involved in rendering this aid; concessions, privileges, and immunities for personnel rendering this aid; and the shipment of equipment and personnel through intermediate countries.

[Spratek] The talks could not have been easy. How did the experts relate to them?

[Rabiej] A constructive climate reigned during the talks. All delegations expressed a firm desire to formulate the conventions on the principle of complete consensus. The breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station was referred to many times in the speeches of representatives of various delegations.

A far-reaching constructive cooperation between the nuclear powers made itself noticeable. This shows that agreement is possible even in such difficult matters. One should add that the inclusion of military nuclear premises in the conventions is a fact that cannot be overrated. Also worth stressing is the energetic participation of the Polish delegation, which actively supported all those proposals which served the attainment of a compromise solution.

[Spratek] Was it possible to decide on everything?

[Rabiej] Various practical details such as the definition of certain technological concepts still need to be settled. It is necessary to establish the radiation threshold above which the duty to report a breakdown exists, as well as define such concepts as a nuclear breakdown, nuclear radiation danger, and so on. Also requiring settlement are matters concerning the joint operation of national radiation monitoring systems and the question of comparing the readings of various countries' measuring apparatus.

[Spratek] What next?

[Rabiej] Next is the adoption and signing of both conventions, which is foreseen at the extraordinary IAEA session in Vienna in September.

REPORTAGE ON URBAN 28 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

Economic Issues Discussed

LD281459 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] At a news conference government press spokesman Jerzy Urban has described the government's work plan for the current year and has commented on several articles in the domestic press concerning difficulties in obtaining prescription drugs. He said that a perceptible improvement in this area will be seen starting next year.

Jerzy Urban denied rumors about a currency change. In connection with the considerable wage increases, he stated that the previous 17 percent price increase cannot be maintained this year.

Describing the situation in the cement industry, the government spokesman said that it is improving but that there will be a shortage of 1.2 million metric tons of cement this year in relation to what is required. This will affect private investors in particular, he said.

Asked about the release from prison and custody of people imprisoned for noncriminal deeds, the government spokesman said that up until now 95 people have regained their freedom, which is the majority of those in this category.

Warsaw Reports News Conference

LD282310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2008 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] We will now transmit a report from the press conference of government press spokesman Jerzy Urban for domestic journalists.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] As usual, the press conference for domestic journalists lasted longer than the similar conferences for foreign journalists. A great many matters were raised and it began with the presentation by Minister Jerzy Urban of the plan of work of the government for the second half-year:

[Urban] The plan of work of the government includes around 80 tasks which can be divided into 13 thematic groups. Soon, draft laws will be considered on, inter alia, health protection, the domestic trade organization, geodetics and cartography, and on forests and the forest economy.

In the second half-year, work will be completed on the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-1990. An integral part of this plan will be the proposals of activities tending towards the limitation of inflation. This is such an important area of internal policy in which we are constantly not having [word indistinct] successes. [words indistinct] In accordance with assumptions, the process of changing the structure of our economy will be continued along with the widening of export production, on which the government wishes to emphasize.

The program of the automatization, robotization and electronization of the economy in the next few years will also be discussed -- all, of course, for the undertaking of the appropriate decisions accelerating the modernization of the economy.

In accordance with the resolution of the 10th party congress, the review of organizational structures and jobs will be continued in the state administration and in the economic structures. The subject of the government's activities will also be the activity of self-managements of workforces in state enterprises, against the background of the functioning of the law on enterprises. The point is the view on the experiences hitherto, the analysis of its functioning and the consideration of whether some corrections are necessary in the existing [word indistinct]. The problems of education, a start in life and in work of youth; further, of the protection of the environment will be discussed.

In accordance with the earlier decisions of the Council of Ministers, the proposals for solutions to make the financing and crediting of home building more efficient and also favorable to the fast obtaining of land for house building will be considered. A premises law [prawo lokalowe] will be amended, inter alia in the direction of making more easy the exchange of flats.

For the improvement of cooperation of the government with the Sejm and the trade unions a government legislation program will be worked out up to 1990. The point here is for there not to be some sort of haste accompanying every new law. Over and above this, the subjects of government sessions will be the fiscal and market situation, the state of implementation of the annual plan, the financial situation of the state -- these are the constant subjects of government analyses. These are also the questions that will be considered tomorrow at the session of the Council of Ministers.

[Reporter] Next, Jerzy Urban addressed himself to a number of articles in the national press on the subject of the bad market supply of medicines. He presented a deep analysis of these shortages and also activities to improve the situation he said:

[Urban] We earmark over a quarter of a billion dollars a year for import of medical ingredients and finished medicines; that is more than, for example, all government credits which Poland has recently obtained from various Western countries. Taking into consideration the necessary period in which investment projects are completed, one can predict that the undertakings that have already been launched and those which are successively being launched will bring some initial effects next year.

The area of supplies to health care has been covered by operational activity [pol: dzialania operacyjne] in the Central Annual Plan for the current and next years, like in previous years.

[Reporter] Next, the spokesman answered questions. The first question was: Are the new rumors about the currency exchange true? [passage omitted]

[Reporter] A RZECZPOSPOLITA representative said that the social assessment of the contents of the anti-alcohol law is very high, but its implementation is very bad. Minister Jerzy Urban said here inter alia:

[Urban] I think that these statements are exaggerated. One cannot expect fast effectiveness in combatting a social plague which has its roots in social habits and inclinations which were formed over hundreds of years. Naturally, an effective program of combatting drunkenness in Poland must be a long-term one. It is (?also not true) that the government remains passive in the face of drunkenness, that the anti-alcohol program is not being implemented, or that its actions are not effective. Penalties for crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and for drunkenness at work, for the production and illegal sale of vodka have been made more severe. As a result of these measures the production of moonshine fell last year by more than 17 percent and speculative trade in alcohol by 18 percent. It is not little for 1 year. Last year almost twice as many people than in 1984 were obliged to take compulsory treatment for alcoholism. In the first half of last year 500 shops selling alcohol were closed down. At the end of last year there were 19 percent fewer places where alcohol was being sold in Poland because the law limiting their number came into effect. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] There is a feeling in society that the number of crimes is constantly increasing. Does official data confirm this? This was another question.

[Urban] No, it does not confirm this. There are very few types of crimes in which there is an increase. There are still favorable trends in the state of and the struggle against common crimes -- trends of which we have spoken. Things have not become worse -- on the contrary: The number of criminal offences is also decreasing, the number of detected crimes and offenders is rising. In various voivodships the situation has differed -- that is why people's feelings do have a realistic basis because what I am talking about is based on a national scale and does not necessarily apply to a specific town in which these particular people live.

[Reporter] And now the answer to the question of how many noncriminal prisoners have taken advantage of the act of mercy.

[Urban] According to yesterday's information, and this becomes out of date from one day to the next, 95 people have been released -- which means that the majority of those who were deprived of their freedom for this category of crimes has been released.

[Reporter] To what extent has this year's plan of price increases been implemented. This question was put by the representative of EXPRESS WIECZORNY.

[Urban] (?On 1 August the price increased were 17 percent) that is 1 percent less than GUS stated in its half-yearly report: That is the GUS data had been corrected [word indistinct]. Unfortunately since, as is well known, wages have risen I do not think that until the end of the year this 17 percent index could (?persist). This would unbalance the market equilibrium.

[Reporter] Answering other questions the spokesman said, inter alia, that the deadline for commissioning the Warsaw metro has been postponed from 1994 to 1996; that the increases in certain telecommunication rates have been caused by a deficit at the post office; and that more than 2 billion zloties have been set aside to counteract drug-taking. He also spoke of the results of decreasing exports to capitalist countries and the direction of changes in tax regulations. [end recording]

Urban on Currency, Taxation

LD282253 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Minister Jerzy Urban today replied to many interesting questions. Here are two of them:

[Begin recording] [Question] Minister, already in a few days time we will be throwing 5 zloty pieces into telephone boxes. A rumor about the exchange of money has appeared again. What have you to say about this?

[Urban] Well, yes, these rumors about the exchange of currency turn up every now and then in Poland, and now is precisely such a time when the rumor has again appeared. No exchange of currency is envisaged.

[Question] [Name indistinct] LITERTURA -- Will there be any, and if there are then what will be the changes in taxation policy?

[Urban] One can foretell that changes in taxation policy will ensue as work is in progress on the drafts of such changes and they are going more or less in that spirit which transpired from the critical voices in the discussion at the PZPR 10th Congress and which also transpires from press criticism, which is taken into account in very high degree. I will announce that which is projected. That means that we will not be surprising anyone with any ready solutions. Premier Messner signalled, and I also wish to talk about this, changes in the philosophy underlying many laws, regulations which above we relate to taxation policy, but also regulations of a different financial character, the premises law and so on. The premier said that in the recent period we were treated by the treasury as dishonest people [sentence as heard]. Numerous regulations were based on the assumption that the people to which they applied are dishonest people and so the aim of the regulation must be to make it impossible for them to be dishonest. The premier is concerned to turn this philosophy around. The acceptance in the law, inter alia taxation law, of the assumption that people are honest and the aim of the regulation of rules is the regulation of relations between honest people. And also such a composition of regulations for honesty to be worthwhile and dishonesty, on the other hand, to be treated as a deviation from the principle that is not worthwhile. [end recording]

GORYWODA CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

LD272110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A draft national socioeconomic plan for the next 5 years was the subject of debates held by the Planning Commission Presidium.

The commission's chairman, Manfred Gorywoda, stressed that in the work done on the draft, they were guided by the provisions of the regulation of the 10th PZPR Congress. At the same time, the opinions of other political parties, Sejm commissions, and organizations giving expert advice on the provisional national plan, were taken into account.

The list of basic social goals for the years 1986-90 has been changed in an appropriate manner. A condition for achieving these goals must be decisive progress in balancing the economy.

The commission's presidium that presently it is necessary to proceed to the second phase of economic reform, which has been supported by the 10th congress. This phase should ensure the universal introduction into the whole of the economy of economic constraints, which are essential for intensifying the activities of economic units.

BRIEFS

DRYDOCK FACILITIES FOR USSR - An important contract for the Polish shipbuilding industry has been signed in Moscow between Sudoimport and Centromor for delivery to the Soviet Union of three self-docking installations with carrying capacity of 20,000 metric tons each, and four crane vessels. The value of the contract is R110 million. The self-docking installations will be independent from onshore services and will be equipped with pumps and cranes purchased abroad by the Soviet Union and delivered to Poland. The construction of the installations will be undertaken by the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia. The realization of the contract is expected in 1990-91. The crane vessels will be built by Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin. The value of the contracts hitherto concluded with the Soviet Union for vessels built in Polish shipyards amounts to R1.9 billion. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Aug 86 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BURMESE PREMIER'S VISIT

AU221729 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Maung Maung Kha, who, at the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, paid an official visit to our country, left Bucharest on Sunday, 17 August.

Upon departure, the guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government. Also in attendance were Ludovic Fazekas and Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime ministers, and other members of the government.

The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and of the SR of Romania were played.

At the end of the visit the following joint communique had been adopted:

At the invitation of the prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Maung Maung Kha, paid an official visit to the SR of Romania between 14-17 August 1986. The Burmese prime minister was accompanied by U Ye Goung, minister of foreign affairs; Than Tin, minister of mines; and other officials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, received the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. On this occasion a warm exchange of messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, and San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The Romanian and Burmese prime ministers held official talks which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. Within this framework, the two government's satisfaction with the friendly relations existing between Romania and Burma and their determination to further develop these relations on mutually advantageous bases were expressed.

The sides examined bilateral economic relations, noting that there are possibilities to continue developing these relations in the future, starting from the needs and national economic possibilities of the two countries. The two prime ministers agreed on the need to make steady efforts to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Within this framework, they stressed the fact that contacts between relevant Romanian and Burmese enterprises should be intensified.

Proceeding to an exchange of opinions on the international situation, the sides stressed the need that all states should increase their efforts to maintain peace and security throughout the world and that relations among states should be based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, complete equality of rights, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to the use or the threat of force, and finding peaceful solutions to all interstate conflicts. Likewise, the sides stressed the need to work for the halting of the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; finding overall solutions to the serious economic problems confronting developing countries, including the foreign debt issue; eliminating underdevelopment; and establishing a new international economic order.

Both sides mentioned that the visit of the Burmese premier to Romania and the talks held on this occasion will contribute to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma expressed sincere thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and to the officials accompanying him on this visit to Romania, and invited Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, to pay an official visit to Burma. The invitation was gladly accepted.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GUINEA

AU281321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1986 -- Over August 26-28 Bucharest was the venue of the eighth session of the Romanian-Guinean Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The two delegations, led by Mihai Paraluta, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, commission chairman for Romania, and Eduard Benjamin, minister-delegate to the Presidency, with responsibility for planning and international cooperation, commission chairman for Guinea, examined the stage of bilateral economic relations, the possibilities to expand and diversify Romanian-Guinean cooperation in production, science and technology, as well as in other areas of joint interest, the growth of mutual goods exchanges.

At the end of proceedings, the chairmen of the two parties to the commission signed the session's protocol. During his stay in Romania, the head of the Guinean delegation had interviews with Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

PRC LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

AU281108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

On behalf of the CPC, the government, and the Chinese people, we convey to you, to the RCP, the government, and the Romanian people warmest holiday greetings on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of Romania.

In 1944, the Romanian people, under the RCP leadership and as a result of the heroic struggle they waged, obtained the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution and overthrew the fascist military dictatorship and the reactionary bourgeois-landlord domination, thus opening up a new stage in Romania's history and making an important contribution to the victory of the antifascist world war.

Under RCP leadership, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the diligent and courageous Romanian people persevered in formulating freely and independently political lines, orientations, and measures, in accordance with the concrete situation prevailing in Romania and obtained great achievements in socialist economic construction and social development. [paragraph continues]

Romania consistently promotes a free and independent foreign policy and has made untiring efforts to defend the equitable norms on which interstate relations are based and to broadly develop friendly relations with various countries, playing an ever greater role in the struggle against the arms race, in achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and in defending peace in Europe and throughout the world. From the bottom of their hearts, the Chinese people wish the fraternal Romanian people -- led by the great program set forth by the 13th RCP Congress, using all their glorious revolutionary traditions, overcoming all difficulties, and waging a bold struggle -- success in continuously attaining newer and newer victories in the creative activity dedicated to the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

We note with satisfaction that the tried, sincere relations of friendship, close cooperation, and militant solidarity existing between our parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people are continuously consolidating and strengthening. The summit meetings and talks held frequently between the party and state leaders of our countries in the past years gave a strong impetus to the development of these relations. The Chinese people, under the CPC leadership, will continue to make efforts -- as they have done so far -- for the steady, continuous, and many-sided development of relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Romania, in the interest of prosperity in the two countries and the cause of progress and peace throughout the world.

We convey to the Socialist Republic of Romania best wishes that it may flourish and prosper and best wishes for much happiness to the Romanian people.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee,

Li Xiannian, PRC president

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress,

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

LCY NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU281058 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

On the national holiday of friendly Romania, I extend to you, the RCP Central Committee, and the Communists and working people of the SR of Romania cordial congratulations and best wishes for your country's prosperity and further successful development. On this occasion I express satisfaction with the fruitful development of relations of cooperation between the LCY and RCP and between our neighboring socialist countries as well as the desire to further develop these ties and strengthen friendship between the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the Romanian people.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Ciucu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to Belgium, replacing Comrade Iulian Vacarel, who has been recalled. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN ZIMBABWE

For reportage on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, scheduled to begin on 1 September, including the arrival of officials, pre-summit meetings, and the foreign ministers' 2-day meeting, see the Nonaligned Summit section of the 18 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESS CONFERENCE LOOKS AT SUMMIT VENUE

LD281644 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (TANJUG) -- It has always been Yugoslavia's position that the decision on host-country of a non-aligned summit be a product of a consensus reached through consultations of all member-countries of the movement, which would bear in mind the necessity of preserving the movement's unity and action capability, as Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic told a news conference in Belgrade today.

Noting that Yugoslavia would continue to hold its position, Stanic underscored that the non-aligned countries had always devoted great attention to their summit venues, in view of the fact that the summit host-country takes over the chairmanship of the movement for the next three-year period.

The Yugoslav spokesman stated the above in reply to a question put to him in connection with Nicaragua's and Indonesia's candidacies for hosting the next, ninth non-aligned summit.

Korean Nuclear-Free Zone

LD281557 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia upholds the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic told a press conference in the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat in Belgrade today.

Stanic said Yugoslavia views Pyongyang's proposals as measures which contribute to greater mutual confidence at regional level, a limitation of the arms race, and the strengthening of international security.

All Yugoslav stands on the issue, Ambassador Stanic underlined, are consistently expressed in the documents of the Nonaligned Movement, including the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi. "We feel that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a nonaligned country, is in keeping with these documents", the Yugoslav spokesman said.

HASANI, MALI'S TRAORE DISCUSS SUMMIT, AFRICA

LD271808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Brioni, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks in Brioni today with Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, who is paying a private visit to Yugoslavia with his wife. The meeting took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Hasani and Traore noted that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali has been successful developing on the principles bringing the two countries closer to one another, and they also drew attention to their interests in contributing to the consolidation of peace, independence, international trust and the development of international cooperation. They laid emphasis on a need to enrich economic cooperation with new forms and contents, as at present it does not correspond to the two countries' capacities.

The two sides also exchanged views on the topical international situation, developments in Africa, and the coming nonaligned summit in Harare. They noted that the summit is taking place in unfavorable international conditions, which obliges nonaligned countries to become more involved in order to resolve the problems which are a burden to international relations. Hasani and Traore expressed the view that the main topic at the summit will be the activity of nonaligned countries aimed at the preservation of peace, the consolidation of detente, the achievement of concrete results in disarmament, international economic problems, and development. Both sides expressed a desire that the summit should be completely successful and that it should contribute to the further activation of nonaligned countries aimed at resolving all the current international problems.

As far as the situation in Africa is concerned, the visitor from Mali briefed his host on his country's activity in resolving current problems on the continent.

The talks between Sinan Hasani and Moussa Traore were attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

AU281012 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Harare -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, stated yesterday that "relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are characterized by a high degree of mutual understanding and trust, as well as by highly developed comprehensive cooperation."

Premier Mugabe stated this at the meeting with Dusan Latvinovic, the newly appointed ambassador of Yugoslavia to Zimbabwe. Mugabe particularly emphasized Yugoslavia's contribution to the development and role of the nonaligned movement in international relations. He also expressed his country's gratitude for the support and help which Yugoslavia provided during the preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit due to open in Harare next week. On this occasion the belief that relations between the two countries will continue to develop successfully on the basis of mutual interests and goals was also confirmed.

FEC ECONOMIC MEASURES IMPLEMENTED SLOWLY

LD281941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] today assessed that the economic policy measures adopted in June and July this year are being implemented, but that in some environments this is being done slowly and inconsistently. The economic situation and the nature of the measures call for very broad action, it was said at the session, on which the following statement was issued:

At its session today, presided over by Janez Zemljarić, the FEC examined several questions concerning economic policy and Yugoslavia's relations with other countries.

The council discussed implementation of the economic policy measures which are adopted by the SFRY Assembly and the FEC in June and July of this year.

It is assessed that the stimulatory measures of economic compulsion are also being implemented, though it is still not possible to expect immediate effects from these measures, considering the short period of their application. In some environments and work organizations the measures are being implemented slowly and inconsistently, it was stated, and there is still a wait-and-see attitude and hesitation, while the economic situation and the nature of the measures call for very broad action, consistent implementation, and social support.

The council also heard information on the current political-security situation in Kosovo and the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, and in connection with this, the role of the federal administration organs, particularly the federal judicial organs.

The council also examined information on fires which occurred during July and the first 20 days of August. In this period 544 fires were recorded in the country, causing considerable material damage and the loss of 5 lives, with 35 people injured. The total material damage resulting from these fires amounts to 1.307 billion dinars. However, it was assessed that the number of fires is less than in the same period last year. Preventive activity has been considerably increased. [passage omitted]

The council also discussed the forthcoming session of the UNESCO Executive Council to be held in Paris 10 September to 10 October. Our delegation will be led by Dr Ivo Margan.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA

LD271349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dragoljub Kontić, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Somali Democratic Republic, before his departure to take up this post.